



This year's national basketball championship is a hotly contested one. The Central Army Club recently beat Minsk RTI 104-90 (photo). Kazan's Zvezda lead the championship standings. Photo by Sergei Prusakov

EUROPEAN CUPS ON

The Riga TTT club scored their third win in the European Winners Cup quarterfinal tournament, defeating Astoria, 67-56, in Paris. Visiting Monting (Zagreb) beat Prague Vysecko Slavi, 62-73, in the Czechoslovak capital. The two are in the same group as the TTT.

In the men's European Winners Cup final the Central Army Club twice met Maccabi Tel Aviv in Brussels, winning the first game 78-69 and going down 80-84 in the next one. Milan Olimpia beat visiting Zagreb Cibona, 80-76.

VICTORY OF YOUNG FOOTBALL PLAYERS

In Leningrad, the Soviet junior team drew 0-0 with the FRG team in the last game of the international junior tournament in memory of Valentin Granatkin. FIFA first vice-president, to take first place. The winners amassed eight points.

Second place was taken by France (17 points) and third by Czechoslovakia (16). West Germany is fourth (14), the USSR-2 team is fifth (13).

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MIN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers to bring the latest information on events in the USSR and the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

"Moscow News" and "MIN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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Absolute result of Alma-Ata Dynamo

The games of the first round of the first stage of the national division water polo championship have come to a close in Moscow and Tbilisi. In the 15 games played in the capital of Georgia a total of 144 goals were scored and 105 conceded and not a single draw was registered. The country's title and cup holders Alma-Ata Dynamo, who scored five victories in five games, were especially impressive.

The champions are ahead with ten points, followed by Tbilisi and Levor Dynamos. Both teams have six points each.

On the closing day of the round in the Moscow group, the Moscow University team suffered their first defeat, going down to the Central Navy Club, 10-9.

After the first round in the Moscow group, Moscow University and the Central Navy Club totalled eight points each, and Moscow Dynamo six.

RALLY OF LOSSES AND SORROW

The Paris-Dakar rally, the most difficult auto and motor cycle race of the season, is drawing in a close, it finishes on January 20.

The winner of the longest and most complex, 2,400 km stage through the Sahara desert was the French crew Andre Trossel-Eric Brivoline, driving a Soviet Lada-2121 (Niva). But in the general (absolute) standings they are still in second place. Now in the lead are Jacky Ickx with French actor Claude Brinsat as navigator, in a Mercedes. In third place is the French crew Michel Lillot. In a Range Rover. They are over 100 km behind Trossel and Brivoline.

Only 49 motor cycles and 68 cars out of the 200 cars and 119 motor cycles which started out



The Central Navy Club edged Moscow University 10-9 in a recent national championship game. Photo by Yuri Turov

The second round of the USSR championship begins on January 28. The top league will continue to compete in Baku and Kiev.

RECORD HAS 'GROWN UP'

The 23-year-old American sportsman Billy Olson has pole vaulted 575 cm., competing at what is believed to be the first big international athletic event this season, held in a covered stadium in the Canadian capital. The height taken by Olson — the record for the world's gym — the former world achievement set by Olson himself eleven months ago has grown up by one centimetre.

SCHRAMM BELOW PAR

European figure-skating winner and world silver medalist Norbert Schramm, of West Germany, ranked as a hot favourite for this season's world top awards, has failed to win the national championship at Oberhof.

He fell three times in the first programme, eventually running up 114.64 points.

West German top female skater Claudio Linsner, who came fourth in last year's world championship, ran up to 110.64 points.

The championship was seen as a dress rehearsal for West Germany, which will host the European championship due in Dortmund on January 31-February 5.

TENNIS NEWS

The USSR lost to Britain, 1-2, in a King's Cup away match (the Cup is the European winter championship).

The late of the match was sealed in the doubles, in which Buster Mottram and Andrew Jarrett prevailed over Boris and Pughayev, 6-3, 6-3.



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Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee meets in session

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has met to consider a range of foreign policy issues.

The conference discussed the results of talks with a PLO delegation led by the Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yassir Arafat. They stressed the significance of the talks for the continued coordination of action between the USSR and the PLO in connection with the situation in the Middle East and the Palestinian problem.

The Politbureau heard a report on the Madrid Meeting of the member states of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation in connection with the resumption of the meeting's work.

The Politbureau heard a report by its member, Soviet Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov, on the Prague Session of the Committee of Defence Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty Member States.

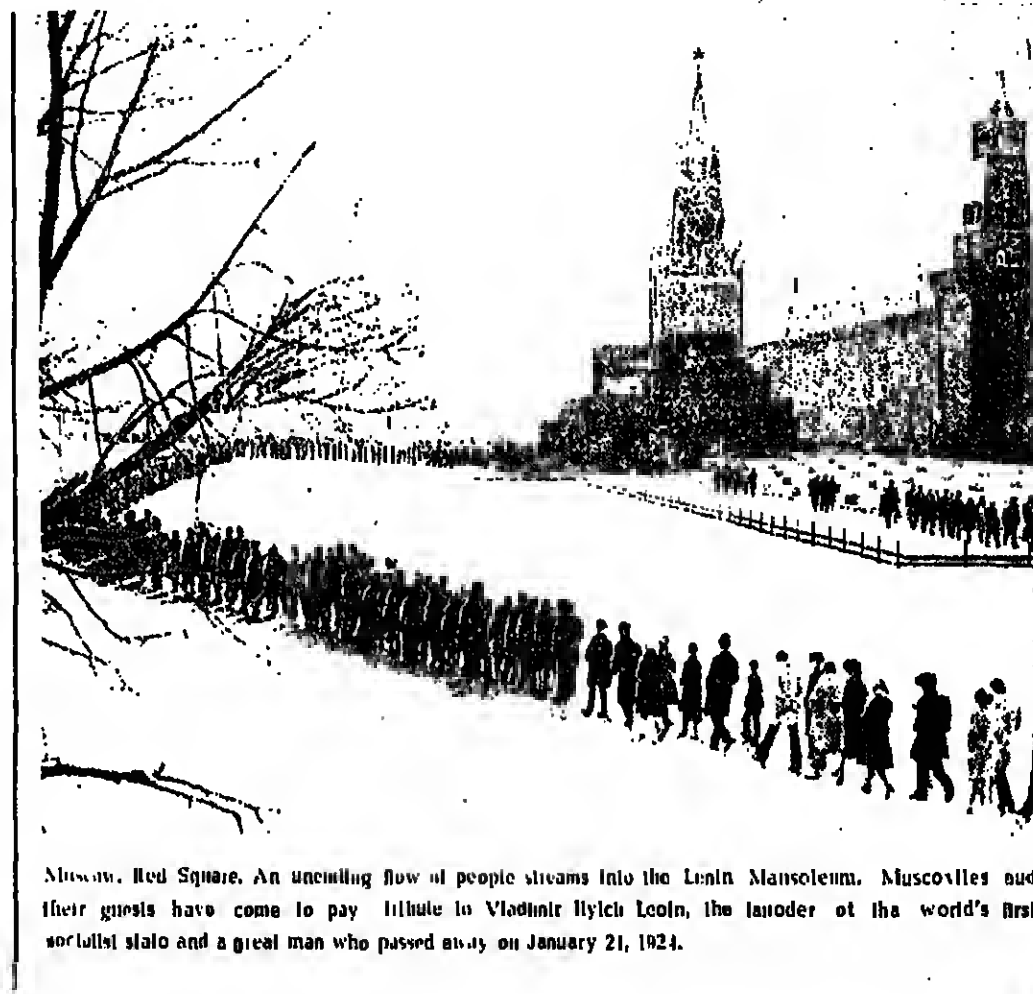
The participants also reviewed the results of the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea and measures resulting from its new convention regulating basic issues on the use of the World Ocean and its riches.

GROMYKO RETURNS TO MOSCOW

On January 21, the USSR Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko returned to Moscow from abroad.

The Soviet Foreign Minister paid an official friendly visit to the GDR. During his conversations with Erich Honecker he discussed the further strengthening and consolidation of relations between the two countries, as well as some international issues.

Gromyko preceded his visit to the GDR by an official visit to Bonn where he had gone at the



Moscow, Red Square. An unending flow of people streams into the Lenin Mausoleum. Muscovites and their guests have come to pay tribute to Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the founder of the world's first socialist state and a great man who passed away on January 21, 1924.

SOVIET-INDIAN FRIENDSHIP WEEK CELEBRATED

The "Zvezda" cinema in Moscow started off its festival of Indian films on January 20, thus launching the Soviet-Indian Friendship Week dedicated to the 33rd anniversary since the Republic of India was proclaimed on January 26.

As part of the Week, rallies and meetings of members of the public will be held in Moscow, the republican capitals and to other cities. Numerous exhibitions will acquaint the Soviet people with Indian history and culture. Taking part is the

Week is a delegation from the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society.

On the occasion of Republic Day to India, MNI readers are addressed by USSR Minister Nikolai Gaidin, President of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society (see p. 2).

550 entries for Moscow Film Festival

Representatives of more than 100 countries and international and national organizations are expected in Moscow next July to take part in the 13th International Film Festival, said Filipp Vornash, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography and of the Moscow Film Festival's Organizing Committee, addressing a press conference attended by Soviet and foreign journalists.

The festival to be held under the traditional motto "For Humanism in Cinema: Art for Peace and Friendship Among Nations" will consist of three competitions: full-length movies, short and children's films. About 550 films are expected to be entered, some to be shown

come to an end of hydroelectric projects on the Zapadny Bug River which will offer secure protection from flooding this spring already. The work will also enable over 1,000 hectares of water meadows to be put under the plough.

WITH THE COMING INTO OPERATION OF A POWERFUL RELAY STATION SITUATED SOME 4,000 METRES ABOVE SEA LEVEL, TELEVISION HAS ARRIVED IN THE OUTLYING REGIONS OF SOUTHERN KIROVIA. Using the Orbita and Ekra systems the station enables residents of mountainous villages to receive not just local, but also central TV programmes.

SOVIET ARTISTS' APPEAL TO THEIR COLLEAGUES WORLDWIDE

All genuine art has always striven to fill the world with harmony, kindness and humanity and has always embodied the radiant ideas of its time. This is stressed in an appeal by Soviet artists addressed to their colleagues throughout the world adopted at the 6th Congress of Soviet Artists which has just ended in Moscow.

There is no more vital issue today than the preservation of peace. It is pointed out. The speculations on the inevitability of global conflict, on the advantages offered by a preventive strike and on "limited" nuclear war are monstrous. How can one talk of the purity of the nuclear bomb, which kills all living things while preserving inanimate objects of cultural value? Can one imagine anything more tragic than masterpieces of art on a dead planet?

We urge all men of art, it is stressed in the appeal, wherever your nationality, political convictions, aesthetic views or predilections to contribute via your art, public activities and the passion of your hearts to the prevention of nuclear disaster — to build up friendship and cooperation among peoples and promote mutual understanding.

For four days the congress summed up and considered the critical problems and goals facing Soviet artists, among them the combined impact of all forms of art — whether monumental or easel painting — on the spiritual enrichment of the Soviet people.

At the first plenary meeting of the Board of the USSR Artists Union Nikolai Ponomarev was re-elected as chairman and Tair Salakhov as first secretary.



outside the competition. International juries will award gold and silver medals for the best entries and film makers will also receive awards from Soviet public organizations.

As part of the festival it is intended to hold a discussion on the topical problems of modern cinema. A film fair will also be organized.

Filipp Vornash expressed confidence that the festival will reveal major tendencies in the development of progressive world cinema and promote the further expansion of international cultural contacts and the strengthening of friendship and mutual understanding among nations.

The antiwar movement is gaining momentum as both sides of the Atlantic. Left photo: A British picket outside the US military base at Upper Hayford, Oxfordshire, where it is planned to locate a Cruise missile control and guidance centre. Right photo: Ottawa residents protest against the Trudeau government's decision authorizing the Pentagon to try out Cruise missiles at the Algonquin testing ground.

CALL FOR BAN ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

Ho Chi Minh City. An appeal to speed up the adoption of an international Convention on Prohibition and Destruction of Chemical Weapons has come from the Ho Chi Minh City where the International Symposium to Study the Consequences of the Effects of Chemical Agents on the Human Body and the Environment has just come to an end. The symposium was attended by 140 scientists from 21 countries, including doctors, chemical engineers, biologists, and specialists in ecology.

The plenary meetings and workshops were presented with dozens of reports and papers on the chemical warfare conducted

by the United States against the Vietnamese people and on its consequences.

In the final document they adopted, delegates point out that the so-called operation Wrath which the American Army carried out in South Vietnam in 1961-1972 was an undeclared chemical war which in scale, duration and consequences is without precedent in the history of mankind.

Delegates have called on scientists in all countries to take joint action to deal with the lethal consequences of chemical warfare. They stressed that scientific and comprehensive aid to the Vietnamese people is a vital necessity.

Results of American-Japanese summit

Washington. During their meeting in the White House, President Reagan and the Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone discussed differences over trade, the economic crisis which has weakened the West, and the general atmosphere in the world with emphasis on the situation in Asia, Japan's military programme, East-West relations and other issues.

During the talks, Washington, bent on its policy of international tension, exerted pressure

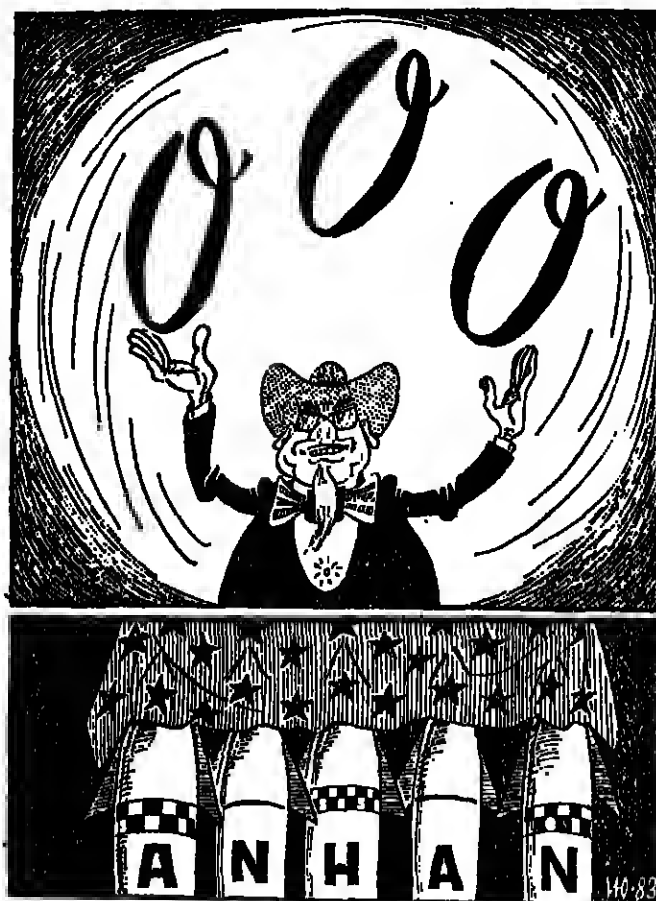
on Japan to militarize still further and to expand its military role in Asia and the Far East. Speaking to correspondents, Ronald Reagan said that Japan had agreed to do more towards sharing the burden of military preparations being undertaken by the United States and its allies, and had promised to play a growing role in this respect.

President Reagan admitted that trade and economic differences continue to place a heavy burden on American Japanese relations.

Chinese 'NO' to contracts with USA

Peking. The Chinese government has decided to discontinue forthwith the signing of new contracts this year for imports of cotton, chemical fibre and soy beans from the United States. In an official statement released by the Xinhua news agency, a representative for the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations also says China will reduce its purchases of other agricultural products from the United States.

It is believed in the journalistic community that these measures have been taken in retaliation for the American administration's recent decision to introduce unilateral restrictions on textile imports from China. As has already been reported, the four rounds of the Sino-American talks over increases in the exports of Chinese textiles to the United States produced no results.



The wheeler-dealer is zero options. Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

European Parliament recognizes Palestinian rights

Brussels. At a session in Strasbourg, deputies at the European Parliament have carried a resolution which calls for a speedy 'global, peaceful, just and long-term' settlement in the Middle East. The resolution demands first and foremost the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the elimination of the consequences of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

The resolution passed by a majority of 135 votes to 25, with 12 abstentions. It has attracted great attention in Western Europe. The Brussels newspaper, 'La Libre Belgique', notes that for the first time Western Europe has recognized the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the 'establishment of a Palestinian state'. Up to now, most EEC countries, with representatives in the European Parliament, have yielded to pressure from the United States and Israel and have avoided such formulas in their documents.

CIA subverts Nicaragua

Managua. The Reagan administration is stepping up its subversive activities against Nicaragua, said Humberto Ortega Saavedra, member of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, and Minister of the National Defence.

Addressing a mass rally Ortega said that the main danger to the country came from the alliance between American imperialism and Somoza gangs. This year, our people are in for hard times. The United States and the reactionary circles in the ruling junta in Honduras are arming and training Somoza thugs, preparing them for new criminal raids into Nicaragua.

On the instructions of the CIA, the counter-revolutionaries are trying to disrupt the country's economy by carrying out acts of sabotage and terrorism against people living in the border areas.

Government crisis in Bolivia

La Paz. Router-TASS. The Bolivian cabinet of ministers has resigned, enabling President Hernan Siles Zúñiga to form a new cabinet or reshuffle the old one at his discretion.

The current government crisis broke out three months after a civilian government came to office after 18 years of military rule.

The Pentagon fleshes its muscles close to the Soviet and Indian borders—we are talking of the unparalleled American naval and air presence in the Indian Ocean, and in the Persian Gulf. The so-called Central Command has been set up, with American armed forces targeted at South-West and West Asia and East Africa. This fact cannot but threaten the interests and security of the USSR and India.

In these circumstances the campaign for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace acquires special importance.

America builds bases in Pakistan

Dhaka. In Pakistan, the construction has begun of American electronic surveillance bases to support military operations by the rapid deployment force in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf area, the 'Navbharat Times' newspaper reports.

These bases will enable the Pentagon to land on armed assault party in any part of the region without preliminary aerial reconnaissance. They are part of huge network of strong points set up by the American military in the Indian Ocean area.

The paper notes that during the Pakistani president's recent visit to the United States, a deal was struck according to which Washington will supply modern types of offensive weapons to Pakistan. In addition, as the newspaper puts it, the Americans will close their eyes to the development of nuclear weapons by Pakistan.



USA (Florida). Members of the 'evangelical force', which is planning to infiltrate Cuba, Nicaragua or Panama to topple the legitimate governments there, train in a camp for Latin America counter-revolutionary off-trail outside Miami. The instructors of these international terrorists are professional murderers, among them the notorious 'Green Berets'. Their choice makes no secret of the fact that they are training their charges for covert operations in 'hostile' countries.

to the photo: 'Green Berets' holding a regular training session for Nicaragua counter-revolutionaries.

NUCLEAR WAR IS A MORTAL SIN

Rome. A meeting has been held in the Vatican between European and American priests. Delegates from Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, France, the FRG and the United States discussed a draft pastoral message adopted late last year by the national conference of the American Catholic bishops.

This document, condemned as 'immoral' by the key points in Washington's nuclear strategy, while the nuclear war which the American administration regards as possible is denounced as 'a mortal sin'.

The meeting was necessitated by the growing public concern over the deterioration in the international atmosphere on the one hand, and by the mounting pressure being put on members of the antiwar movement in the United States, particularly on Catholics.

The draft pastoral message has caused undisputed irritation in the White House which regards the stand the Catholics have taken on the war and peace issue as a serious threat to their militarist policies. It now tries by all means possible to thwart the action taken by the religious group to oppose the arms race and prevent the threat of nuclear war. The US Defense Secretary C. Weinberger and W. Clark, the President's Assistant for National Security Affairs, have demanded in a peremptory tone a revision of the pastoral message to bring it into conformity with the official line.

Despite attacks and slander from the administration and right-wingers, the Catholics do not intend to renounce the positions they have taken in matters of war and peace.

FACTS AND EVENTS

① Jean-Claude Duvalier who proclaimed himself president of Haiti for life has announced that municipal elections will be held next February. The people of this state in the Caribbean Sea will 'elect' mayors and members of city councils.

② The British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has concluded her visit to the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas). She spent most of her time inspecting the British troops stationed there.

③ Smoking has been responsible for 4,000 deaths and 3,000 cases of illness in Switzerland. Life expectancy for smokers, moreover, is considerably shorter than for non-smokers.

④ The military board of the Berlin court has sentenced the West German citizen G. Claus to seven years in prison. According to the ADN news agency, Claus has been found guilty of organizing the collection of military and economic intelligence information for the American secret services.

⑤ In 1982 there were more than 150 incidents in the Kampuchean border areas involving shooting from Thailand territory with artillery, mortar and rockets, reports the Kampuchean news agency SPA. In some of the incidents shells were used that were charged with chemical war agents. Thai Navy vessels violated the PRK's territorial waters on more than 650 occasions.

AUTOMATIC CHOPPER FOR RESCUE OPERATIONS

The Spright is a pilotless helicopter designed in Britain. It weighs 36 kilos, carries a stabilized TV camera on board, goes up to a height of 3,000 metres, and can stay airborne for 2.5 hours. It is controlled like a model aircraft by a radio-line operated from the ground. Its piston engine drives it at a maximum speed of 110 kph and enables it to hover over one spot. The Spright can be used for rescue operations and in geographical prospecting. Its infrared sensors, moreover, can be utilized to detect flaws in power transmission lines.

Science and technology



This is the oldest hoe in Europe. It was found in the west of Switzerland. Archaeologists believe that it was baked some 3,500-4,000 years B.C.

Photo Kaystone-TASS

CHILEAN ECONOMY IN CRISIS

Santiago. The Chilean economy and finance minister Rolf Luder has announced that the government has closed down two mortgage banks and one of the few remaining state-run enterprises because of their 'insolvency'. 'Delegate-admirals' were sent to the banks to tackle their 'critical financial situation'. Last year the government was forced to close four banks.

Chile's foreign debt has now reached 18,000 million dollars, with a runaway inflation and continuing devaluation of the peso, the national currency.

Industry is on the brink of disaster, agriculture is facing enormous difficulties and the domestic market is shrinking. According to the national statistics institute, industrial output last year went down by over 17 per cent and in some industries it was nearly halved.

As many as 810 enterprises went bust in 1982. Washington. The International Monetary Fund has decided to extend a large loan to the Pinochet regime. According to a statement made by the bank, the 1,000 million dollar loan will go to repay some of the country's most pressing foreign debt.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

RESPONSIBLE ATTITUDE IS IMPERATIVE

Both Americans and non-Americans alike are quite critical in their assessment of the current American administration's two years in power, writes Vitaly Kelysh, in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

They are saying in Washington that in the two remaining years which are left to it the US administration intends to reinforce its position by pretending to improve relations with the USSR and feigning progress at the Geneva talks.

The USSR has already stressed that it favours an improvement in these relations and progress at the Soviet-American talks—but we are not prepared to play games, the newspaper points out. Our position on major current world problems was clearly outlined in the December 21, 1982 address by Yuri Andropov and in the recent Prague Political Declaration. We stress once again: if the White House really wants better relations and problems to be solved—let it for a start instruct its experts to make a thorough study of these documents. Our proposals warrant earnest consideration—given their responsible approach. And, the newspaper emphasizes, were such consideration to be forthcoming Reagan's next two years in power, could well be less bleak for both the Americans and other peoples.

IS SLANDER REALLY NECESSARY?

One of the outstanding developments in 1982 was the beginning of a thaw in Sino-Soviet relations and a relaxation in their atmosphere, says the NEW TIMES weekly. This fact is widely recognized in international circles.

The tendency for a gradual improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations and the renunciation of the burden of the past has been brought about by a number of circumstances. The main factor in those changes has been, and will continue to be, the interests and strivings of the peoples of the two countries who are linked by revolutionary traditions, by their struggle for the socialist restructuring of the world and by a friendship with a long history. The alliance between the USSR and China has done the two countries nothing but harm. Both peoples and states are in need of good relations to solve their problems, and they also have common tasks. The most important of these being to ensure peace and security.

The silent fact in these circumstances is that the Chinese leaders continue to issue statements about the policy of 'hegemony and expansionism' which, so it is said, is practiced by the Soviet Union and acts as 'a threat to China'. The Chinese news media continue their groundless attacks against different aspects of Soviet policies. Is this really necessary? asks the weekly.

AMERICA'S PACIFIC AMBITIONS

In the past, Washington, in its desire to consolidate the American position in the Pacific, put its stake on independent American efforts in this direction or tried to involve its allies in these efforts, depending on who was in power in the White House, writes IZVESTIYA's observer Vasily Kondrashov. Analyzing the present American activities in the Pacific, one is struck by the fact that Washington is now trying to operate two levers in its expansionist policy simultaneously. It is doing all it can to build up American military power in the area, attempting, of the same time, to make full use of its allies assigning them the role of monkeys carrying chestnuts out of the fire for their masters.

Kondrashov quotes the following statistics to illustrate the American military presence in the area: there are nearly 200 American warships in the Pacific including seven aircraft carriers, fourteen cruisers, forty submarines, and numerous destroyers and assault boats. Selling under orders to the Pacific is the first atomic submarine rocket-cruiser of the Ohio type carrying Trident ballistic missiles.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST LEBANON

An unbiased observer cannot fail to notice the active efforts which we are making at the negotiations with Tel Aviv to achieve the most urgent task—that of putting an end to the Israeli occupation, said the Lebanese Prime Minister Chafic Wazzon in an interview he gave to the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIIYA's special correspondent, G. Musakayan. The main cause for the continuing Lebanese crisis is outside conspiracy, stressed the Prime Minister. Lebanon has been drawn into the orbit of a dangerous struggle and confrontation which has cost us dear. While possessing meagre possibilities, Lebanon has become the main country confronting Israel. Firmly adhering to the common Arab position, we have put forward proposals to conduct a united strategy in order to reduce the threat which faces us. Yet, our proposal has not been implemented. This has resulted in a situation in which Lebanon became the victim of aggression and was humiliated. Now it is necessary to make every effort to get rid of this nightmare. We hope that the fraternal Arab countries will do all they can to facilitate this process.

Liquid crystals revive 'cuckoo clock'

Entangled horns

'Buffalo tale-o-lar'—is how local people headlined what happened near a mountain hotel not far from the Kenyan town of Nairobi. Two buffaloes started a fierce fight over a cow of a waterhole. Suddenly, their horns interlocked the buffaloes froze into a petrified sculpture pose. They remained standing like that for 18 hours, not moving even after the cow having quenched her thirst, gave them the cold shoulder and made off for the mountains.

Somebody suggested teasing them apart by two cats. But when a brave individual approached the animals in order to try and put a steel rope around one of them, the buffaloes raised their heads in surprise and disengaged themselves without any difficulty. They lay switched their attention to their unwanted rescuers who quickly found themselves a refuge in the nearest available bushes of a windmill, a blinking owl and a delightfully playing ball.

VIEWPOINT

Nikolai GOLDIN,
Minister of the USSR,
President of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society

INDIA'S 33rd ANNIVERSARY

The Soviet Union is now the scene of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Week marking the 33rd anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of India, which falls on January 26. It has become a good tradition to the title of our two peoples to celebrate mutual national holidays.

Soviet-Indian links are rightly described as a model of relations between nations with differing social systems—primarily because they are based on strict compliance with the principles of equality and mutual respect. It was to make a chart of the dynamic governing the development of Soviet-Indian cooperation throughout the period of Indian independence, it would be misrepresented by a steadily rising line.

What is the 'secret' of this success? A good answer might be the following statement I heard in India: 'Whoever party is in power in our country, our relations with the Soviet Union will never change be-

cause our entire people want friendship with it.'

To that we can only add that in the Soviet Union the movement for friendship with India is of a genuinely popular nature. One indication of this being the activities of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society, which has branches in all the Soviet republics.

The mutual sympathy of our peoples is understandable and easy to explain. In his address to the people of the East in the first days after the 1917 October Revolution, Vladimir Lenin, founder of the Soviet state, forecast that all oppressed peoples would become our comrades-in-arms in the drive for a new world for the freedom and for the emancipation of mankind from war. Lenin had great sympathy for the Indian's struggle against the century-old foreign yoke.

Naturally enough, relations between our countries gained striking momentum after India

became independent in August 1947. Jawaharlal Nehru well realized that he would find a sincere friend and supporter in building a new India not in the Western powers but in the world's first socialist state. The USSR established diplomatic relations with India several months prior to the formal declaration of the country's independence. The Soviet Union helped build up the independent state-run sector in the Indian economy, and this now forms the basis for the planned development of the nation. Soviet political and diplomatic backing played a significant part in bolstering the young republic's independence.

For her part free India became active on the self-imperialist front. Jawaharlal Nehru was one of the founders of the non-alignment movement, which was started in the mid-50s.

In 1971 the USSR and India signed a Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, which was named a 'leaf of peace'

In Asia by the progressive public. The subsequent developments on the subcontinent in the 70s were settled largely due to Soviet solidarity with India's far stand.

Later last year, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuri Andropov and visiting Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi reaffirmed in Moscow their allegiance to the course now being followed by our countries and peoples.

The current situation confronts our friendship societies with new goals. Alongside their educational activities, activists of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society and our Indian colleagues have been working hard to mobilize the public of the two countries in the drive for peace, détente and disarmament.

Now the world faces new serious trials, as the imperial ambitions of the current American administration create a very real threat of nuclear war.

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● THE FIRST SOLAR POWER PLANT OF THE SOVIET REPUBLIC OF TURKMENIA HAS GONE INTO OPERATION. It supplies energy to a scientific center situated close to the republic's capital, Ashkhabad. The center studies questions relating to the creation of solar-energy engineering.

● OVER 800 THOUSAND YOUNG MEN AND GIRLS JOINED STUDENTS' BUILDING TEAMS LAST YEAR. Working in different branches of the national economy they carried out work to the value of 1.7 billion rubles.

● THE SOVIET UNION IS TO STEP UP GAS EXTRACTION FROM ITS CONTINENTAL SHELF. About 15 billion cubic metres of gas will be extracted from offshore deposits next year. But this accounts for less than three per cent of the gas output extracts in the USSR. In the past year the total volume of gas extracted in the Soviet Union surpassed 500 billion cubic metres, of which, was obtained from the deposits of Western Siberia.

● A WINTER ROUTE OVER THE YENISEI RIVER HAS GONE INTO OPERATION IN AN INACCESSIBLE PART OF THE TUVA AUTONOMOUS SOVIET REPUBLIC IN SIBERIA. A thick layer of ice formed over the river during frosts of 40 degrees Centigrade, and it became possible to haul various cargoes over the ice by automobile transport. The ice route stretches for 380 kilometres.

Higher education in the USSR



The Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys, one of the oldest metallurgical colleges in this country, whose students you see in the photo, trains experts in 15 occupations. Like all students in our country at the present time they are now in the middle of examinations. Tests and exams assess the extent of the knowledge accumulated throughout the term—the results of strenuous work and of the first independent research.

About 5,300,000 students receive tuition at the country's colleges and universities (there are already 992 of them) with four out of every ten students combining evening studies or correspondence courses with work. Education at our colleges, as the case with all education in our country, is free. The majority of students get stipends, for which over 1,000 million rubles are allocated annually.

In the USSR there are 107 students on 100,000 of the population. But arguably the main achievement in the sphere of higher education is its selective orientation towards life, towards the needs of the national economy. Our colleges train specialists in 400 fields and in some 3,000 specialties embracing all the modern branches of science and the national economy. In the current five-year plan period (1981-85) over 4,000,000 young specialists will graduate from our colleges.

● The torment exams (left).
● Jubilant—first marks for the most excruciating exam!

Gas pipelines with a difference

A complex for the anti-corrosion lining of pipes has gone into operation at the metal pipe factory in the town of Kharkov, in the Ukraine.

The production lines in the new method begin with tunnel furnaces which heat large-diameter pipes moved along by a special conveyor while being rotated around their axis and, at the same time, tightly wrapped in several layers of polyethylene film saturated with epoxy resin. This "shirt", which is only three to four millimetres thick, provides reliable protection for gas pipelines from corrosion exposure.

This improved manufacturing process saves a lot of time for builders of gas pipelines who at present have to apply anti-corrosion layers on pipes cut in the field in a labour intensive operation.

When it starts to operate at full capacity, the new complex will deliver to customers 700 thousand tonnes of pipes a year.

Transmission line across the desert

The remote oil fields in Western Turkmenia have been switched to a 250-kilometre high-tension electricity transmission line linking Ashkhabad and Kizyl-Arvat. This line connects the oil-bearing areas of the republic to the unified power grid of Central Asia.

The line which brings electricity from the Mary power station to the oil fields runs built in the adverse conditions of the desert. Some pylons have been reinforced with special installations to protect them from the shifting sands.

The use of reliable centralized electricity supplies at the oil fields will boost oil extraction. All in all, it is planned to build more than five thousand kilometres of different electric lines in the republic before the end of 1985. One-third of the planned length is already in operation.

thick and dense system of roots stand up well to wind and protect mountain slopes from landslides and erosion by water. Beech has been planted here over an area of 500 thousand hectares. The beech forests which will reach commercial age in the next century, will bear vivid witness to our care for the environment.

PLANTING BEECHES IN THE CARPATHIANS

Last autumn the Carpathian Forestry stored enough beech seeds for several years to come. These seeds, which are needed so badly for planting new forests only germinate once every five to seven years.

The Carpathians are a major beech-growing area. Beech is used in making furniture and doors, musical instruments and wood. Its strong trunk and its

many of Sciences, the academics in other constituent republics, and in the countries of the socialist community.

SOME THOUGHTS ON THE MODERN MARRIAGE

It is thought for some reason that after marriage the wife should belong lock, stock and barrel to her husband, and the husband to his wife, and that they should have similar tastes and dreams. But who is their master and views about life differ? Perhaps we should revise our thinking about married life? What if we were to formulate marital relations as follows: marriage is a voluntary union of man and woman for joint habitation, and the bearing and bringing up of children? These questions from a woman reader are pondered over in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA by writer and sociologist Yu. Ryurikov.

Many families degenerate into business unions when the human feelings wane. In other words, such a marriage is the ideal of the tired personality, or of one who is pragmatic and matter-of-fact. They say in Odessa, "bad weather is better than none at all". So the "business" marriage has the right to life as a minimal programme. But good weather is preferable and the optimal (not maximum) programme, i.e., spiritual affinity, gives people a lot more than the minimum one.

An exaggerated sense of property is at times unnatural in the family, while a complete affinity of tastes and outlook is only possible with robbers. Even in cases when the husband and wife are very close they will most certainly have their own individual interests and passions and the usual divergence in views.

But were the main outlooks on life not to coincide, the mutual affection would also become unworkable. For the modern psychologically developed personality emotions alone are not a sufficient basis on which to build a marriage. We strive subconsciously for spiritual closeness or, at least, for a similarity of basic interests. We want our nearest and dearest to be "in tune" with us. This is what we call compatibility—the new foundation of the modern marriage.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit



The Kremlin at Novgorod: a chronicle in stone

The Novgorod Kremlin is an architectural monument of Old Rus. Built over 800 years ago on a high bank of the river Volkhov, it was an impregnable stronghold.

At first it was made out of huge logs which served as reliable protection from enemy arrows and spears, though not from fire. So the wooden walls were gradually replaced by stone. From the very beginning Novgorod architecture was noted for its monumental quality, terseness and a minimum number of decorative details.

All these characteristics are to be found in the Kremlin buildings. Its palatial chambers, cathedrals and churches. The interior of the buildings were covered with wonderful frescoes. Novgorod which did not suffer from the Mongol-Tatar invasion retained its centuries the cultural wealth of Old Rus.

The city was destroyed by the Nazi invaders during World War II. Only 40 buildings were left. Monuments of old Russian art which had played a role for centuries, suffered severe damage.

The ancient Kremlin has now been almost completely restored.

Science and technology

A COSMIC WATER GAUGE

Cosmic rays have been used to make automatic measurements of the snowfall near the Kazakh capital, Alma-Ata, with the help of an electronic detection system employing quartz clocks and microcomputers.

The instruments are placed at two levels—under the snow and above it. This allows scientists to register the effect of the snow water upon the intensity of the cosmic radiation flow. The information is supplied daily to the data collection station by radio.

Measurements of snowfall employing cosmic high-energy particles ensure great precision in assessing the water conserved in the snow layer. This is important for timely prediction of river floods, planning of irrigation reservoirs and operation of power stations.

This stand-alone system has been developed at Karakum University and will be placed at many selected points in the Tien Shan mountain range.

GAS FROM RIVER VALLEYS

Western Siberian gas deposits lie as a rule in the valleys created by rivers that used to flow in that region millions of years ago, concluded geographers at Kharkov University in the Ukraine after an analysis of the ancient relief. They employed simulation methods based on remote seismic sounding data. Thus, it has been established that a considerable part of the Medvezhy gas deposit in the Far North is concentrated in the lower reaches of the river network that existed 40 million years ago near the present sea. The territory was then a plain abraded by the Volga or Kuban estuaries. Sand sediments remained in the bed of the river and its tributaries, later forming loose rocks saturated with gas. Knowing this, one can get a fairly exact picture of the structure of the gas deposits to locate the drilling sites.

Plastic skates

The fans who came to watch two Leningrad ice-hockey teams playing that day did not suspect they were witnessing an experiment.

The field players darted on the ice, and the goalies caught the puck. Everything went on as usual. Not many fans knew that the players were using plastic skates for the first time in the history of ice hockey in this country.

The idea of finding a substitute for the costly materials that are taken to manufacture skates emerged several years ago at the Leningrad Sport experimental factory. The Leningrad engineers offered an interesting solution: make the skates out of a plastic material and press steel blades into them. The experiment has shown that such skates are more functional than those made out of steel, being much lighter and stronger at the same time.

The plastic skates have passed all the tests of class A hockey teams. Full-scale production has started recently at the Sport factory and they will soon be on sale.

MINI CONTAINER-CARRIERS FOR THE ARCTIC

Soviet engineers have designed a mini container-carrier for cruising in the coastal zone of the USSR's Arctic coast. The carrier's light draught enables it to sail in less than two metres of water and thus it is particularly suited to the shallow seas typical of this region.

In the opinion of Vladimir Vladimirovich, one of the authors of the national programme for the development of Siberia's transport, the merchant marine of the new generation will change the traditional cargo-handling methods. Before the bulk of the cargo delivered in ships was reloaded on road-sheds, now 200-250-tonne containers stored on board will be hoisted ashore down special masts at the bow and sides of the ship.

The Soviet programme for the development of transport in Siberia and the Far East provides, simultaneously for the building of icebreakers, large displacement dry cargo and light carriers, as well as for the construction of a coastal marine. Already in operation is a self-unloading motorship of the "Vavilona" type, which does not need to be moored alongside for unloading. It carries a 12-tonne crane with a 30-metre boom.

ORNAMENTS OUT OF MAMMOTH TUSKS

Young masters from the renowned Khokhlovskaya were sent to far-away Lavosgola to help build the first home-caring workshop. The boys produced by this shop are today to be found in museums in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities. The boys' craftsmen have

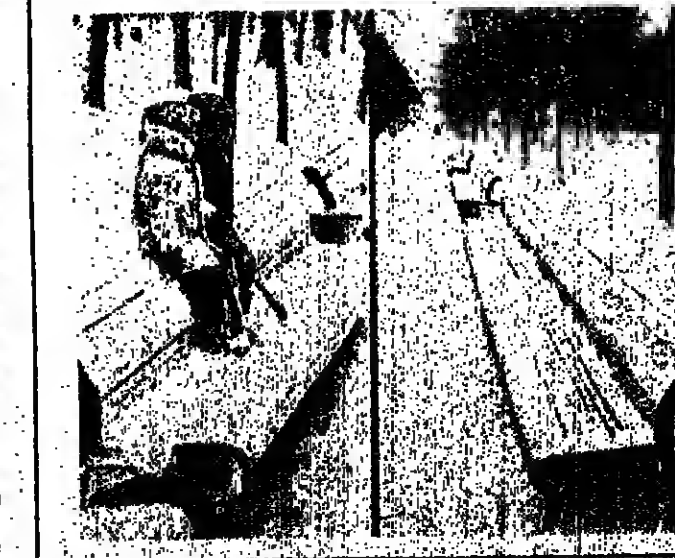
great plans — they intend to make goblets and caskets out of the mammoth tusks based on models from the "Kalevala", the Finnish epic. It is in this way that they will continue to carry the Finnish tradition, also of 19th-century, of the publication of the "Kalevala".

MOSCOW SIGHTS

This winter snow has been scarce in Moscow. At long last, however, we have had a snowfall and this has given the familiar landmarks of our capital a more seasonal look.

In the photos: the Tchaikovsky Monument by the Conservatoire in Horzen Street (above), Tverskoi Boulevard (below).

Photos by Andrei Knyazev



VIEWPOINT

FAMILY IN FOCUS

Marina GORDEYEVA, expert in family economics and sociology at the Soviet Women's Committee

Q: Of late considerably more attention has been paid in the Soviet Union to family problems. What is the reason for this?

A: All over the world the institution of the family is experiencing hard times and the USSR is no exception. I am thinking in particular of the increase in the divorce-rate, low birth rate, etc. Families of one and two children prevail. While as research shows, it is in the interests of society to have families with three or four children. Therefore the importance of the resolution adopted in 1901 by the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers at the USSR providing for partially paid leave for the mother until her child is one year old, as well as one-time payments in working mothers at the first and second child. Before such payments were made in working mothers of three and more children and they were smaller in size.

We hope that these measures will lead to larger families. But most important of all is the profit deriving to the baby for it will be grown up at home, surrounded by constant love and care.

Q: According to statistics available in the USA, American parents pay over 200 thousand dollars in the upkeep, upbringing and education of each child until he or she is 22. What does a child "cost" in the USSR?

A: As far as I know, we don't set in for such estimates. And this is why in most countries major expenditure for children apart from food and clothing, goes on doctors (little children often fall ill), kindergarten, education and on training them for a job. All these costs are paid in the Soviet Union from social consumption funds, consisting of state budget allocations and deductions from enterprise profits — they are not paid by parents.

The system of pre-school education occupies a special place in the Soviet Union. 130 thousand kindergartens and creches are attended by almost 15 million children of pre-school age annually. Here 80 per cent of the cost is paid for from public consumption funds and the remaining 20 per cent by the parents. The state allocations for pre-school education grow all the time. In 1971-75, they amounted to over 17,000 million rubles, and to almost 23,000 million rubles over the next five years.

Q: Each year millions of young people get married in the Soviet Union. As a rule, new families tend to live apart from their parents. How do the newlyweds solve their housing problem?

A: About 80 per cent of urban families live in separate apartments with all modern conveniences. The state has undertaken to provide all the urban population with separate apartments, families with children and new families being given priority in receiving apartments from the state. Young families also enjoy the benefit of certain tax deductions, easy-term state loans, etc. If a baby is born to a family, one of the spouses has the right to an interest-free loan from his or her employers of up to 1,500 rubles, to be repaid in eight years. If another child is born during this period, 200 rubles is deducted from the loan, and there is 300 rubles for the third child.

The volume of free services and privileges enjoyed by the 270 million Soviet people grows all the time. A 20 per cent growth in services is envisaged over the current five-year plan period.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

A PRODUCTION COMPLEX IN THE BAM AREA

The development of the South Yakutia territorial production complex, the first in the Baidar-Amur Railway zone, is the subject of a story in PRAVDA. The complex will play a most important role in the economic and social development of the entire Soviet North East. A large steel centre is needed in the area and there are all the prerequisites for creating one in Yakutia — the northernmost autonomous republic occupying one-seventh of Soviet territory. Known stocks of high-quality iron ores exceed 24,000 million tonnes. Besides, the minerals lie within a 200 km radius, with coke deposits and the Tynda-Berikait railway nearby. The complex, the first to be constructed in the BAM area, will have the Baidar-Tommot-Yohulak railway which, like the Tynda-Berikait, will be part of the Baidar-Amur Railway running through its territory. The railway will be of decisive importance not only for the further development of the complex, but for the development of the entire autonomous republic. The adjoining regions, and in the first place the Magadan region, will profit longingly. And the contribution from the north-east towards a stronger national economy will become greater.

The railway will also make it possible to start mining the rich deposits of iron ore, apatites at the Selidgur deposits and other minerals. Enterprises for the processing and production of minerals will also become part of the South Yakutia complex. Research undertaken at BAM by the academic council of the USSR Academy of Sciences shows that in the future the complex will account for not less than one-fifth of the entire production in the Baidar-Amur Railway area.

DIVISION OF LABOUR IN SOVIET SCIENCE

If science in each constituent republic were not an inalienable part of the whole of Soviet science, each republic academy would inevitably wish to encompass as many scientific fields as possible, writes the magazine, NAIKA I ZHIZN. This would mean scattering scientific forces and unnecessary duplication in research. The unity of Soviet science allows each republic academy to focus on the problems which to them appear to be most promising, either because of the needs of the republic's economy, or because of the availability of specific scientific personnel and expertise. Besides, each republic knows that when the need arises, it can always use the results of research conducted by other republics. This constitutes the principle of the division of labour in science.

Thus, scientists and engineers from Azerbaijan have done much to develop the oil resources in other republics. They have taken an active part in the development of oil fields in the RSFSR, Turkmenia, Kazakhstan, Byelorussia, the Ukraine, and other regions. Azerbaijan scientists are engaged in joint research with geologists and prospectors from the GDR and Romania, and they help much in the development of oil fields in Afghanistan, India, Algeria, and Syria.

Azerbaijan scientists and specialists have started using modern space technologies to promote the more effective exploration and development of natural resources in the Soviet republics.

Among other things, they have created a moveable interstation and measurement complex and other instruments which are being used with a measure of success.

With each year, more and more importance is attached to research and exploration of natural resources and the atmosphere and to monitoring environmental pollution. Selective measures are devised for purification purposes, and space technologies are designed and introduced in the national economy. On the whole, this work has led to the pooling of efforts by a number of scientific staffs from the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences.

